John Carter Brown.

BOUND BY F. BEDFORD

A Continuation

Of the STATE of

NEW-ENGLAND;

Being a Farther ACCOUNT of the

Indian Warr,

And of the Engagement betwixt the Joynt Forces of the United *English* Collonies and the *Indians*, on the 19th. of *December* 1675. With the true Number of the Slain and Wounded, and the Transactions of the *English* Army since the said Fight. With all other Passages that have there Hapned from the 10th. of *November*, 1675. to the 8th. of *February* $167\frac{5}{6}$.

Together with an Account of the intended Rebellion of the *Negroes* in the *Barbadoes*.

Licensed *March* 27. 1676. *Henry Oldenburg*.

LONDON, Printed by *T. M.* for *Dorman Newman*, at the *Kings Armes* in the *Poultry*, 1676.

ERRATA.

PAge 1. line 9. read *Nipnet*, ibid. l. 26. r. *Original*, pag. 6. l. the last. r. *Wigwams*, p. 7. l. 7. r. *December*, p. 13. l. 11. r. *Wigwams*, p. 14. l. 1. r. *went home*, ibid. l. 10. r. incommoded.

RPJCB

BOSTON,

February the 9th. 1675.

SIR,

MY last to you was of the 10th. of *November* past, (which, in regard we have had much Westerly Winds since) I hope ere this time you have received; according to the best Information I had or could procure, I made bold to acquaint you with sundry Passages, that before the date thereof, came to pass amongst us: I also sent you two of our Orders in Print by Order of the Council here; The one for the Confinement of our *Neetop* (i. e. *Friend*) Indians, the other for a general Fast throughout this Colony: By the one you may see the great Care our Authority hath, as well to make a distinction visible, betwixt our Friends the Christian *Indians*, and our Enemies the Heathens, as also, to secure the one from injuries, and to lay the other open, and make them liable to the hand of Justice: By the other you may see what sence of the immediate hand of God upon us our Magistrates have; and truly *Sir*, we have great cause to bless the Lord for that we have such Magistrates and Councellers that we are so well assured do aime at the Glory of God, and the peace and welfare of his people in this Wilderness; that however the mighty hand of God is lifted up upon us, and he hath given Commission to the Sword to destroy, yet we are well satisfied there is nothing wanting that lyeth within the reach of their wisdom or strength: Wherefore in the midst of our troubles we comfort our selves in this, that we are satisfied they do what in them lyeth: I hope in some short time I may hear of your receipt thereof.

Sir, In my last I also gave you (at first) an Account of the Reasons of the Rise and Origin of these unhappy Wars, in which, my Information was not so perfect, but that there was somewhat amiss; although, at that time, the Account thereof was generally receiv'd, and the alteration is not much, only in some few particular circumstances: Wherefore, that you might be the

more certain thereof, I shall give you an account whereinI missed; Thus: About six years since one *Sosoman*, (an *Indian*-Scholiar and Minister) having spent some years in the Study of Divinity, being by that time judged capable of Preaching the Gospel, was by the Authority of *Plymouth* sent to Preach to King *Philip*; he with some seeming-kind of Devotion, heard him for a while at several times; and however his Zeal was in outward appearance, yet all that time, and a good while before, he, with several of his own men, had a Conspiracy to cut off the *English* thereabouts, and scrupled not to make the business known to *Sosoman*, as supposing he might be of great use to him, in the carrying on that bloody design; whereupon this *Sosoman* soon after makes this thing known to the Governor of *New-Plymouth-Collony*, *Josiah Winslow* Esq; King *Philip* suspecting he either would divulge, or had already made known this secret to the *English*, took Councel to kill this *Sosoman*; wherefore in order thereunto, one day, as he sat fishing by a River-side, two or three *Indians* came and barbarously Murthered him in the place; whereupon, as soon as the Governor and Councel of *Plymouth* heard thereof, sent and took the said Murtherers; as also a small Party went to King *Philip* and brought him and most of his chief men to *Plymouth*, and there Examined them, and had several meetings in Consultation about the business; but King *Philip* behaved himself very uncivilly (like a Heathen,) however due proof could not be produced against him, and he nor his Men not having yet shed any English Blood after his entring into a League of Peace with the *English*, was dismist; only the Murtherers after a legal Condemnation were Hanged. Here lies the occasion of our present difference, which I have made bold to acquaint you of.

Sir, Towards the close of my last to you, I gave you an Account of what was done at *Hatfield* the 19th. of *Octob.* last; in which Fight the Heathens were so put to it, that they were forced to go to their last refuge, that is, the *Narraganscts*, who I wrote you word we feared every day more and more would prove perfidious to us; wherefore the Authority of the United Collonies having Intelligence that King *Philip* with his whole retinue, as well Women and Children, *&c.* did harbor themselves under the protection of *Ninicroft*, who is the King of the *Narraganscts*, as also hearing that that same *Sachem*, that came to *Boston* about the end of *September* last, (being *Ninicroft*'s Eldest Son) is since Marryed to the *Squaw Sachem*; which Marriage doth signifie a near Alliance: and also seeing that what that *Sachem* did agree unto with our Authority, when in *Boston*, is not at all regarded by them, (for that *Sachem* sent word when he came home into his own Country, that *Ninicroft* would not agree to what he had done:) these things so falling out near the same time, put our Authority then in Councel upon some necessity of finding out a speedy way to remedy the same. But notwithstanding their perfideousness hitherto, yet about three weeks after, five *Sachems* came together from *Ninicroft* to *Boston*, and engaged that our Enemies, entertained by them, should be delivered up instantly; but nothing being done of what they promised, the Commissioners of the United Collonies, sitting in Councel here, (the several considerations here expresst, with others moveing them thereto) in the first place published this following Remonstrance (here inserted *verbatim*) and ordered a Body of Souldiers,

Horse

Horſe and Foot to march hence; in order thereunto, on the 10th. of this Inſtant *December*, ſix Companies of Foot and Horſe marched hence unto *Seaconck*: The number of the Souldiers were thus; Of *Maſſachuſetts* and *Plimouth* Collonies 700. Foot and 200. Horſe, and *Connecticot* Collony having 300. Foot and 100. Horſe ready to meet them at *New-London*, whereof Governour *Joſiah Winſlow* is gone out General: From *Maſſachuſetts* Collony is gone out in Command, Major *Appleton* of *Ipſwich*, Captain *James Oliver*, Captain *Samuel Moſeley*, and Capt. *Nath. Davenport* of *Boſton*, Capt. *Johnſon* of *Roxbury*, Capt. *Gardner* of *Salem*, and Capt. *Thomas Prentice*, Capt. of the Horſe. Theſe were Commanders of thoſe ſeven Companies that marched hence. The 16th. Inſtant we had advice from them, that the Enemy had burnt Mr. *Jeremiah Balls* Houſe at *Narraganſett*, and killed 18. Men, Women, and Children that were in it, and that they had taken 55. *Indians*, and killed 10. more, and burnt 150. Wigwams with the loſs of four of our Men, and as many wounded. This exploit was performed by Capt. *Prentice*, a Capt. of the Horſe.

The weather now being extream cold, having both Froſt and Snow in moſt places two foot, in many places three foot deep, we have as yet had nothing like to a Field Battel with the *Indians*, ſave that Fight we had at *Hatfield*, of which I gave you an Account of in my laſt, until theſe Souldiers went out laſt; ſince which time, by ſeveral Poſts coming daily thence, as alſo by private Letters, I have this Account of this Fight in particular.

On *Saturday* the 19th. Inſtant, the General Muſtered up the whole Army in *November*, as before, having with them three Miniſters, *viz.* Mr. *Dudley*, Mr. *Buckley*, and Mr. *Samuel Nowel*, at Capt. *Smiths* Houſe, (the ſame Capt. *Smith* I told you in my laſt, that came to *Boſton* with *Ninnicroft's* Eldeſt Son a *Sachem*) whoſe dwelling is about four miles off the *Narraganſetts* dwellings, and is now the ſtrongeſt Garriſon in thoſe parts) and having given orders for a march, according to diſcretion, marched towards the *Narraganſets* Country (or Town) where finding no *Indians*, they were at a ſtand, not knowing which way to go in purſuit of the *Indians*; but however during their ſtay, their Capt. *Prentice*, with his Company diſcovered ſome place under-ground, wherein was Indian-Corn laid up in ſtore by them; this encouraged them to look farther; whereupon in their ſearch they found ſeveral good quantities of that grain in like manner, which afterwards was conveyed to the Garriſon. In the Afternoon of that *Saturday*, ſome of the Souldiers accidentally eſpied an *Indian* alone, whom they took and carried to the General, who upon his refuſal to anſwer to thoſe queſtions demanded, was ordered to be Hanged forthwith; whereupon the *Indian* to ſave his life, told them where the whole body of the *Indians* were together, as well King *Philip*, and all other Confederate *Sagamores* and *Sachems* with their whole retinue, as alſo the whole body of the *Narraganſets*, being joyned all in a body in *November*, about 4500. *Indian* men, beſides Wives and Children: Whereupon, keeping this *Indian* for their Guide, they having proviſions with them, marched all night, the *Indians* being then 16. Miles diſtant from them, and that Night there fell a very hard Snow two or three foot deep, and with-all an extream hard Froſt, ſo that ſome of our Men were frozen in their hands and feet, and thereby diſabled for Service:

The next day, about Noon, they come to a large Swamp, which by reason of the Froſt all the Night before, they were capable of going over (which elſe they could not have done) they forthwith in one body entered the ſaid Swamp, and in the midſt thereof was a piece of firm Land, of about three or four Acres of ground, whereon the *Indians* had built a kind of a Fort, being Paliſado'd round, and within that a clay Wall, as alſo felled down abundance of Trees to lay quite round the ſaid Fort, but they had not quite finiſhed the ſaid work: The General placed Capt. *Moſeley* in the Front, to enter the Fort, and the reſt of the Companies were placed according to diſcretion: In their march they met with three *Indians* ſent out as Scouts, whom they ſhot dead at ſight thereof: as ſoon as ever the *Indians* ſaw our Army comeing, they ſhot as faſt as ever they could, and ſo our Men did the like. Before our Men could come up to take poſſeſſion of the Fort, the *Indians* had ſhot three Bullets through Capt. *Davenport*, whereupon he bled extreamly, and immediatly called for his Lieutenant, Mr. *Edward Ting*, and commited the charge of the Company to him, and deſired him to take care of his Gun, and deliver it according to order, and immediatly died in the place; his Company were extreamly grieved at his death, in regard he was ſo courteous to them; for he being Commander of that Company, belonging to *Cambridge* and *Watertown*, &c. was a Stranger to moſt of them; and at the time that he came to take poſſeſſion of his Company, he made a very civil ſpeech to them, and alſo gave them free liberty to chooſe their Serjeants themſelves, which pleaſed them very well, and accordingly did ſo; and it is very probable the *Indians* might think that Capt. *Davenport* was the General, becauſe he had a very good Buff Suit on at that time, and therefore might ſhoot at him.

In a ſhort time our Forces entred the Fort, Captain *Moſeley* being in the Front, the *Indians* knowing him very well, many directed their ſhot to him, as he afterwards told the General that he believed he ſaw 50. aim at him: As ſoon as he and they had entred the Fort, he eſpied a heap of above 50. *Indians* lay dead in a corner, which the *Indians* had gathered together; as ſoon as ever our Men had entred the Fort, the *Indians* fled, our men killed many of them, as alſo of their Wives and Children, amongſt which an Indian Black-Smith (the only man amongſt them) that fitted their Guns and Arrow-heads; and amongſt many more Houſes burnt his, as alſo demoliſhed his Forge, and carried away his Tools; they fought with the *Indians*, and purſued them ſo long as was advantagious to them; then the General gave order to ſound a Retreat, which was done according to order. The Retreat was no ſooner beaten, and the Souldiers were in a Marching poſture, before they were got all out of the Fort, a thouſand freſh *Indians* ſet on our Men, but in an hours time the *Indians* were forced to Retreat and Flie: Our Men, as near as they can judge, may have killed about 600. Indian Men, beſides Women and Children: Many more *Indians* were killed which we could have no account of, by reaſon that they would carry away as many dead *Indians* as they could. Our men before they had been ſet on by the freſh *Indians*, had ſet fire to moſt of the Waggons in and about the Fort (which were near 1000. in all,) how many

ry were burnt down they could not tell positively, only thus; That they Marched above three miles from the Fort by the light of the Fires. Here is an Account of the number of *English*-men slain by the *Indians* in this Engagement.

A List of the Number of the *English* Slain and Wounded in the Battel with the *Indians* on the 19th. of *November*, 1675.

Of the *Massachusets*.

In the Company of	Slain.	Wounded
Major *Appleton*	2	22
Capt. *Moseley*'s	9	10
Capt. *Oliver*'s	5	10
Capt. *Johnson*'s	3	11
Capt. *Gardner*'s	7	11
Capt. *Davenport*'s	4	15
	30	79

Wounded, whereof some are since dead.

Of *Conecticat*.

Major *Treat*'s Company	20
Capt. *Sealey*'s	20
Capt. *Marshal*'s	14
Capt. *Waite*'s	17
	71

Of *Plymouth*.

Capt. *Bradford* & Capt. *Corum*	20
Troopers	02
Lost in the Woods	05
	27

Captains *Slain*.

Capt. *Davenport*
Capt. *Johnson*
Capt. *Gardner*
Capt. *Marshal*
Capt. *Gallop*, who Commanded *Uncas*'s *Indians*.

Wounded.

Captain *Bradford* Shot in the Eye.
Captain *Sealy* Mortally as is feared.
Captain *Mason*
Captain *White*.

Lieutenants Wounded.

Lieut. *Savage*.
Lieut. *Ting*
Lieut. *Swan*
Lieut. *Upham*
Wounded and Slain in all 207.

We wanting good Accomodation for our Wounded men, our General ordered them to be removed to *Road-Island*, where they have good Quarters provided, and care taken for their Recovery.

Ninegret the old *Sachem* of the *Narraganfets*, hath lately, with a small Party of *Indians* separated himself from the rest of his People, disowning their Actions, and all that joyn with King *Philip*, and professes himself a true Friend to the *English* Interest.

It

It may not be amiss to acquaint you that the Night before the Fight was, and all that day, and the night after, there fell such an extraordinary Snow that the like hath not been known for many years; and in regard that we had no Post come from our Army for 4. or 5, days, many fears arose amongst us that our men were lost either by the Enemy, or the Snow, which made many an heart-ake amongst us: But so it was, that which we feared would spoil us, did very much disable the Enemy; for we having burnt down almost all their Wigwams, as also all their Corn that we could find, they thereby have less shelter and less subsistence left them, which misery of theirs is much aggravated by that great Snow. The Fight being over, our men Retreated to Mr. *Smith*'s House, where the Noble General gave Order that the Wounded and Sick should first of all be cared for, which was done accordingly; and that they might have the better Accomodation in the House, the General himself lay in a Barn belonging to the said House. Care is now taken to raise a 1000. men more to attend the General, which will suddenly march; what the issue will be the Lord knows.

King *Philip* supposing that *Hatfield*, a Town on *Conecticot*-River, was very thin of men; he drew together 7 or 800. of his *Indians*, among which they had several Horses, and suddenly entred the Town on the 19th. of *October*, 1675. which after they had set on Fire in three places, they divided themselves into two bodies, and began to act several Cruelties on the Inhabitants: The *English* by their dilligence soon quenched the fires; and making up a body of 200. men, most of which were newly come into the Town, they fell on the *Indians* with a great deal of fury, and after two hours Fight, compelled the *Indians* to leave the Town with more hast than they entred; the English having slain about 100. *Indians*, with very little loss to themselves, pursued the rest to the River-side, where many were drowned that could not swim to the farther side. After this Fight, *Philip* and his *Indians* fled to the *Narragansets*, which caused the Counsel of the *Massachusets* to publish in Print this Remonstrance before spoken of

To

To our Brethren and Friends, the Inhabitants of the Colony of the *Massachusets*.

Although you cannot be Ignorant, how studious this Government hath been to preserve Peace in this Colony, and hath taken up and Compromised diverse Quarrels that have Risen between our Selves, our Neighbours, & the *Indians*; And thereby at several times prevented those Calamities wherewith we are now Pressed: Yet to satisfie you that the same Mind, and the same Endeavours are continued in the present Government, we have thought it necessary to let you understand the Rise and Progress of our present Troubles, with our endeavours to have prevented the same.

IN June last, we were Certified by our Friends and Confederates of *Plimouth*, that *Philip* the Sachem of Mount-Hope was in Arms, and had solicited all the Indians to joyn with him against the *English*; and withal they desired our Assistance to Suppress him: which we by the Articles of Confederation could not deny, and therefore applied our selves to Raise some Force for their Assistance: but were still desirous to prevent a War with the Indians; and therefore upon a former Experience of a good Effect wrought upon the said Philip, We resolved to use the same means, viz. sending Messengers from hence to Philip to Treat with him, hoping of the like Issue, Which upon the like case about four years since we by Gods good hand obtained. But our Messengers arriving at Swanzy, in their way towards *Philip*, found divers English Murthered on the Road, and were informed by the English there, of divers Hostilities of the Indians, Which rendred our

Design and their Negotiation hopeless: Upon which they returned, & informed us as abovesaid. Whereupon our Forces began their march in Aid of our Friends at Plymouth; and having driven Philip from his Country, we being informed that the Narraganſets harboured his Women, and aided him with men, We ordered our Souldiers to march to Narraganſet, in order to keep them quiet, and prevent their succouring or harbouring the Enemy: Where, after some delay, they were drawn to consent to our demands, promising neither to entertain nor assist our Enemies which they since confirmed in a Treaty with the Commissioners of the Colonies; Further engaging that they would deliver all those of *Philips* party, that upon his Rout near Scatoneck, or since, were fled to them; but have failed in every particular.

You may also take notice, That before any of our Souldiers marched to Mount-Hope, We were very careful to understand the state of the Nipnet-Indians, to prevent *Philips* design, & secure those Indians, & therefore dispatched two Messengers well known to them, to certifie them of *Philips* motion & of our desire to keep amity & friendship with them, according to the Covenants made with them long since, no ways Violated on our part. And by the said Messengers, received fair returns from the most of them, being in 10, or 12. Plantations. Some of them pretended fear of us: For their further satisfaction (when our Forces were sent out against *Philip*) we to satisfie & secure them, sent them by Ephraim Cuttice, a Declaration under the Publick Seal, that we had no design or intent to disturb them, or any other Indians that would remain in their Plantations peaceably: which Message & Messenger was evilly treated by many of them then Assembled, & the Messenger much endangered by the younger men and not with any satisfaction by their Sachems, as the Event shewed, though at that present more moderately received.

Soon

Soon after this dispatch, & before Philips flying from Pocasset, and march up towards the Nipnet Country, some of the said Nipnet-*Indians* Assaulted & slew divers of our people at Mendam; whereupon Captain Hutchinson with a small Guard, was sent up to the said Nipnet-Indians, (if possible to keep them quiet) Who arriving at Quabaog, whereabouts was a Randezvous of the Indians, and having sent to them, they promised to meet him in a certain place, whither he at the time repairing, found not the *Indians*; and being incouraged by the *English* of Quabaog, that the *Indians* were peaceable, &c. he advanced forward towards the place of the Indians Randezvous to Treat them: But in the way, was by Ambuscado treacherously way-laid, by which himself, with several others were Wounded and slain, the English of Quabaog immediatly Assaulted, and the Town, except one House, totally destroyed; at which time, as We understand, Philip also with his broken party came up to the said *Indians*, & upon the first, or immediately before the arrival of the Forces, We sent up for the Relief of those of Quabaog, *Philip* and his Whole crew retreated (as We then feared, and afterwards were informed) towards Conecticot-River, from whence Recruiting himself with Ammunition from Albany, and with men, partly from the treacherous Indians about Hadly and Spring-field, to have prosecuted his first design to Ruine and destroy the English. And notwithstanding all the opposition of our Forces, hath done much mischief and spoil; and since the Repulse he received at Hatfield, withdrew into the Nipnet-Country, and since that (as We understand) towards the Narragansets, Who we do conclude, have favoured, abetted, and assisted him therein; and by entertaining and harbouring our Enemies, have dealt falsly and perfidiously with us: Whereby We find our selves necessarily Ingaged, with the Consent, Advice and Assistance of the rest of the Colonies, in a War with them,

as

as well as with *Philip*, unless they prevent the same by a timely Complyance and Performance, and Security for the future: for the managing and carrying on whereof, we hope for, and expect (as we have hitherto had) the Assistance of all his Majesties Subjects of this Colony in their respective Capacities, in the just Defence of the Glory of God, the Honour, Defence & safety of our King, Country, and our Selves, from the Subtilty, Rage and Treacherous Attempt of our Barbarous Enemies.

Dated in *Boston*, the 7th. of *December*, Anno Christi, 1675. Annoque Dommini Caroli Secundi Regis *Angl. Scot. Fran. & Hiber.* Defensoris Fidei, *&c.* 27th.

By the Council

Edward Rawson, Secret.

Boston

BOSTON

In *NEW-ENGLAND*,

February the 8th. 167$\frac{5}{6}$.

SIR,

MY last to you beared Date the 21st. of *December*, 1675. wherein I gave you a true Account of the state of our Affairs in *New-England*, particularly of the Engagement of our Forces with the *Indians* on the 19th, of *December*, 1675. and the number of the Slain and Wounded. I shall now continue my Intelligence according to your request, and my promise, and give you a true Account of all transactions here (worth your information) since the foresaid *19th.* of *December*.

Our wounded men (thanks be to God) are most of them pretty well recovered, and only Captain *Sealy* is dead that I can hear of. By some Indian-Prisoners, lately taken, we are certainly informed that they had 355. men killed out-right, besides several burnt in their Waggons, with Women and Children, and 180. wounded, many of which are since dead, particularly *Sachem Quanepins* Brother, who was a man of great Command among the *Indians*. That Night the *Indians* left the place where the Fight was, and Retreated 5. miles farther into the Country. *Ninecroft* an old Sachem in that Country, who hath hitherto continued Neuter, and neither assisted the *Indians* nor us, sent some of his men the next day, and Buried the dead *Indians*, and as many of the *English* as were left behind dead.

On the 23. and 24th. of *December*, the *Indians* sent some Commissioners to our General to Treat of Peace, which they had no mind to conclude; but we soon perceived it was only to prevent our falling upon them, and to gain themselves more time to remove their Army and Provision twenty miles farther into the Country, to some Rocks where we could not get at them without great danger. Although our General knew this, he was desirous to keep the Treaty on foot by reason the Forces of the Collony of

Connecticot had left our Army, and we at home to recruit, and those supplies from *Boston*, that are daily expected, not being yet Arrived, our Army was not in a condition to make any new attempts on the Enemy; but had not the *Connecticot* Forces left our Army, we had hopes that we might have compelled the Enemy to yield to our mercy. During this time, our Forces foraged the Country, and brought in great quantities of Indian-Corn to the Army.

About the beginning of *January*, the Forces from *Boston* that were sent to Reinforce our Army arrived at *Narraganset*, where our Army then lay: the extream coldness of the Season had mightily incommended them in their march; they lost Eleaven of their Men on their march, that were frozen to death, and brought many others sick and disheartned with the extream coldness of the Season: they were joyfully received by the Army; and soon after them the Connecticot Forces came to the Army, having Reinforced their Companies with some fresh men, and brought with them *Unkus* an Old *Sachem*, who dwelt in the *Connecticot* jurisdiction; he brought with him some Companies of his own *Indians* to the assistance of the *English*.

The Winter being now broke up, and the Snow and Ice all gone, our Army consisting in all of 1600. men, began their March to the Rocks, where the *Indians* were fled for protection; but in their way, they had intelligence that 300. *Indians* had been at *Patuxit*, an English Plantation on the *Narraganset* Bay, where they had burnt Mr. *Carpenters* Corn and Hay, and all his Houses, except his dwelling House, which likewise they had set on fire, but it was again quenched by some *English* that were in it: They likewise drove away with them 180. Sheep, 50. head of large Cattle, and 15. Horses: Besides, they took much Cattel from young Mr. *Harris*, and killed a Negroe-Servant of his; and having done this mischief, returned home with their Booty.

Our Army being Arrived in *Pumham's* Country, an *Indian Sachem*, we burnt his Town, and had a small Reincounter with some of his *Indians*, where we wounded his chief Captain *Quaquash* on the knee, and killed five of his Men, and had four of our *Connecticot* men wounded.

Our Scours brought in Prisoner one *Tift*, a Renegadoe English man, who having received a deserved punishment from our General, deserted our Army, and fled to the Enemy, where he had good entertainment, and was again sent out by them with some of their Forces; he was shot in the Knee by our Scouts, and then taken before he could discharge his Musket, which was taken from him and found deep charged, and laden with Slugs: He was brought to our Army, and Tryed by a Counsel of War, where he pretended that he was taken Prisoner by the *Indians*, and by them compelled to bear Arms in their Service; but this being proved to be false, he was Condemned to be Hanged and Quartered, which was accordingly done.

Our Army beat the *Indians* from the foresaid Rocks, and pursued them almost as far as *Quabog*, in which pursuit we killed about 60. or 70. of them, and found many of the Matts scattered in the way, with which they cover their Houses, which we suppose they could not carry with them by reason

ſon of our cloſe purſuit. Some Priſoners taken from them, inform us, that their body conſiſts of 4000. whereof 1800. were Fighting Men, half of which wanted Arms, that they were in great want of Powder, and greater want of Proviſions.

Proviſion growing ſcarce in our Army, and the Enemy having cleanſed the Country of things that might tend to our Relief, our General reſolved to purſue them no farther, but to haſten homewards, which accordingly was done with what ſpeed we could; but the ſcarcity of Victuals daily encreaſing, we were forced to kill ſeverat of our Horſes for our Suſtenance. Our General diſmiſt the *Connecticot*-Men, and ſent them home the neareſt way, and Old *Unkus* and his *Indians* along with them. They proved very faithful in our Service, and were well treated by us. Our General having left 60. men in Garriſon at Mr. *Smiths* Houſe, at *Narraganſet*, where the Fight was on the 19th. of *December*, came home by the way of *Malborough*: Many of our Souldiers are troubled with the *Flux*, of which our General is one.

King *Philip* hath not yet been at *Narraganſet*, as we feared, but is retired with his Men near *Albany*, where he hath kept his Winter Quarters. We very much fear the *Indians* falling on our Out-Towns this Spring, which if they ſhould, would extreamly damnifie us.

Our Friend Mr. *H. O.* went out again into the Army, before he was cured of his old wound, and hath received another on his Elbow-joynt, which we fear will cauſe him to loſe his Arm, if not his Life. Our Enemies are yet very Unmerciful, ſparing no perſons life that they can Maſter.

I ſee no likelihood of any Peace, but much fear our Wars are far from an end: Our Trade to *Virginia* is quite decayed, not one Veſſel having gone from hence thither ſince the Wars began; but by a ſmall Veſſel Arrived here from thence, we are informed that the *Indians* have fallen unexpected on the *Engliſh*, and deſtroyed many of them, and done much harm with very little loſs to themſelves, but this report finds very little credit with us; by the next Shiping I ſhall (God willing) give you a farther Account of our Affairs, and in the mean time ſhall neglect no opportunity of informing my ſelf of the tranſactions of theſe Parts, being ſenſible how much you have obliged

Your Friend to his Power,

N. S.

Poſtſcript.

POST-SCRIPT.

I Thought it needful to acquaint you that on the 21th. day of *March*, Anno. 1621. the *Engliſh* made a League of Peace with *Maſſaſoiet*, who was Grand father to the preſent King *Philip*, on the following Terms and Conditions,

1. That neither he nor any of his ſhould injure or do hurt to any of our people.

2. That if any of his did any harm to any of ours, that then he ſhould ſend the Offender unto us for puniſhment.

3. That if any *Engliſh* took any Goods belonging to the ſaid *Maſſaſoit*, or any of his *Indians*, they ſhould reſtore them again: and he obliged himſelf to do the like.

4. That if any of the Neighbours of the ſaid *Maſſaſoiet* ſhould make war againſt him, the *Engliſh* ſhould aſſiſt him: and he obliged himſelf to aſſiſt the Engliſh on the like occaſion.

5. That he ſhould inform his Neighbours and Confederates of theſe Covenants, that they might be careful of wronging either party.

6. That where any of his *Indians* came amongſt the *Engliſh*, they ſhould have no Bows or Arrows, or any other Arms with them.

7. That in ſo doing, our Soveraign Lord King *James* ſhould eſteem him as his Friend and Ally.

Theſe Articles were agreed on to the good ſatisfaction and content of both Parties, and *Maſſaſoiet* was content to become the Subject of our Soveraign Lord King *James*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and gave to the Engliſh all the Lands adjacent, and to their Heirs for ever.

On the 25th. day of *September*, in the year 1639. this great Sachem *Maſſaſoiet*, with *Moanam* his Son, came perſonally to the Court held at *Plimouth* in *New-England*, and deſired that the League and Confederacy formerly made with the Government of *Plimouth*, might ſtand and remain inviolable, and the ſaid *Maſſaſoiet* and his Son *Moanam* did faithfully promiſe to keep and obſerve the Covenants and Conditions therein expreſſed and contained; and that neither of them ſhould needleſly or unjuſtly raiſe any quarrel, or do any wrong to other Natives, or provoke them to War againſt them; and that neither of them ſhould give, ſell, or convey any of their Lands, Territories, or Poſſeſſions whatſoever, to any perſon or perſons whomſoever, without the privity and conſent of the Government of *Plimouth*: All which conditions the ſaid *Maſſaſoiet* and *Moanam* his Son, for themſelves and their Succeſſors, did then faithfully promiſe to obſerve and keep; and the whole Court, in the name of the whole Government for each Town reſpectively, did then ratifie and confirm the aforeſaid ancient League and Confederacy; and alſo did further promiſe to the ſaid *Maſſaſoiet* and

and to *Moanam* his Son, that they ſhall and will from time to time defend them and their Succeſſors when need and occaſion ſhall require, againſt all ſuch as ſhall riſe up againſt them, to wrong or oppreſs them unjuſtly.

Anno. 1662. There being occaſion of ſome ſuſpition of a Plot intended by the *Indians* againſt the Engliſh; *Philip*, the Son of the aforeſaid *Moanam*, and Grandſon of *Maſſaſoiet*, and now the implacable Enemy of the Engliſh, made his perſonal appearance at the Court held at *Plimouth*, Auguſt the 6th. and did there earneſtly deſire the continuance of that amity and friendſhip that had formerly been between the Governours of *Plimouth* and his Deceaſed Father and Grand-father; and for that end the ſaid *Philip* doth for himſelf and his Succeſſors, deſire that they might for ever remain ſubject to the King of England, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and doth faithfully promiſe and engage that he and his will truly and exactly obſerve and keep inviolable ſuch conditions as have formerly been by his Predeceſſors made; and particularly, that he will not at any time needleſly or unjuſtly provoke or raiſe war with any of the Natives, nor at any time give, ſell, or any way diſpoſe of any Lands to him or them appertaining; to any Strangers, or to any without our privity or appointment; but will in all things endeavour to carry it peaceably & inoffenſively towards the Engliſh. And the ſaid Court did then alſo expreſs their willingneſs to continue with him and his the above-ſaid Friendſhip; and do on their part promiſe that they will afford them ſuch friendly aſſiſtance by advice and otherwiſe, as they juſtly may; and we will require our *Engliſh* at all times to carry it friendly towards them: in witneſs whereof, the ſaid *Philip* the Sachem hath ſet to his hand; as alſo his Unkle, and witneſſed unto by ſundry other of his chief men.

Witneſs, { *John Sonſamen.* / The Mark ⋈ of *Francis* the *Sachem* of *Nauſet.* }

The Mark ⊰ of *Philip*, alias *Metacom.*

Likewiſe in the year 1621. ſeveral of the *Indian* Sachems, beſides *Maſſaſoiet* before-named, came unto the Government of New *Plimouth*, and acknowledged themſelves to be the Loyal Subjects of our Soveraign Lord King *James*, and ſubſcribed unto a writing to that purpoſe with their own hands; the tenour of which ſaid writing followeth, with their names annexed thereunto, ſome judicious perſons conceive it may be of uſe in ſucceeding Ages, if not in ours; I think it convenient here to inſert it.

September *the* 13th. 1621.

Know all men by these Presents, that we whose Names are under written, do acknowledge our selves to be the Loyal Subjects of King James, **King of** Great Brittain, France, **and** Ireland, **Defender of the Faith,** &c. **In witness whereof, and as a Testimonial of the same, we have Subscribed our Names or Marks as followeth.**

Obquamehud.	*Nattawahunt.*	*Quadaquinta.*
Cawnacome.	*Counbatant.*	*Huttamoiden.*
Obbatinna.	*Chikkatabak.*	*Apannow.*

The Original Instruments signed with their own hands, and the chief of their men still remain on Record in the Register of the Court of *New Plimouth.*

In the said year, 1621. the *Narraganset Indians* sent a Messenger to the Governour of *Plimouth* with a bundle of Arrows tyed together with a Snakes skin, which he understood was a threatning and a challenge. Upon which the Governour sent them this Answer; That if they loved War rather than Peace, they might begin when they would; he had done them no wrong, neither did he fear them, nor should they find him unprovided; and by another Messenger sent the Snakes skin back with Bullets in it, but they would not receive them, but sent them back again; but the *Indians* were better advised than to quarrel with the English at that time.

BAR-

BARBADOES,

Spickes-Bay, *November* the 30th. 1675.

MY laſt to you was an information of a bloody Tragedy intended againſt his Majeſties Subjects here in this Iſland, by the Heathen the Negroes, which was by the Providence of God miraculouſly diſcovered eight days before the intended Murder ſhould have been acted: The manner of the diſcovery was thus; A Negroe man belonging to Mr. *Hall* Senior, being abſented from his ſaid Maſter, among ſeveral other Negroes who had a hand in the Plot: In a Councel among them, they did contrive that the Negroes belonging to each ſeveral Plantation, ſhould in the dead time of the Night fall on at the ſound of the Allarm, which was to be given in one hour, and at ſeveral places through the Iſland, which Negroes ſo allotted was to kill their Maſter and Miſtreſſes with their Overſeers; this foreſaid Negroe of Mr. *Halls* (though one of the chief Plotters) yet having a reſpect to his Maſter, would by no means conſent to the killing of his Maſter, and upon refuſal was much threatned; and being afraid of his Life, makes his eſcape and returns home; and one day, which was a little before the proſecution of the murder, was over-heard (telling the Plot to his Country-men) by a Negro Woman, who waited and attended on her Miſtreſs, which the Negro Woman immediately reveals. The Negroe man being taken to examination, confeſt the whole truth, which was immediately told the Governour, who appointed ſome Captains to raiſe their Companies for depreſſing the Rebels, which accordingly was done, and abundance taken & apprehended, & ſince put to death, and the reſt kept in a more ſtricter manner; yet *Jeſhuran*-like, we have kicked againſt God, and ſlighted the mercy of ſo great a deliverance. The manner of their proceedings I wrote to you more at large; and as the Lord did deliver us from the Tyranny and barbarous cruelty of Savage Heathens, and we ſtill remaining obſtinate, & refuſing to return to him by Repentance; the Lord hath taken us into his own hand to chaſtiſe us, which chaſtiſements lyeth very heavy on the poorer ſort, and none of the Rich excepted. Sir, upon the laſt day of *Auguſt* laſt, about ſix of the Clock in the Afternoon, there did ariſe a Violent Storm of Wind & Rain out of the North-Weſt, and continuing between the North and the South ſo violent, that before the hour of Twelve at Night, there was not twenty Houſes ſtanding in our Pariſh, in which there is above three hundred Families, and thoſe that did ſtand, much damnified; our Neighbouring Pariſhes taſting of the ſame Cup. There is kill'd out-right (by the falling of Houſes) in this Pariſh, thirty-ſeven, and many more is ſince, with the violence of the wind and cold, dead, and many lying in their beds of ſickneſs; and as to our Ships,

all

all drove Ashore to pieces, except one of the Kings Men of War, which went to Sea, and returning next day after the Storm was ceased, did protest to the Governour, that twenty Leagues off there was no Storm, for he carried his Top-sail half Mast high. Our fellow-subjects in *New-England*, have the 28th. of the same month, tasted of the same Cup, and was very hard put to it this last Summer by one King *Philip* an *Indian* King, who hath Revolted without cause given him by the *English*, neither will he shew any reason why; but being by an Embassador from the Governour of *Boston*, demanded why he would maintain the War, refused to Treat with the Embassador, telling him, *The Governour was but a Subject, and that he would not Treat except his Brother King* Charles *of* England *were there*: There is abundance of Families destroyed, besides those kill'd in the War; but it is very much hoped this Winter they will be Routed; the reason is, because they have no Woods nor Bushes to shelter in, which is a great help to a Flying-Army, such as they are, for they will not bide any pitch Battel. Our Brethren in *Virginia* had been hard put to it this last Summer, if it had not been for the Relief of *New-England* and *New York*, which makes it the harder with us here: pray God mend it.

By the tempestuous Wind, and the violent raging of the Sea, which hath much over-flowed our banks, and incroacht upon the Land, here are many Houses lost; among which mine was in number, where I saved nothing to cover us from the violence of the Storm but what was on our backs. Pray God that I may make a sanctified use of the Chastisement, because the Lord hath not given over our Life to Death. So having no more at present, but my Service to your self and good Lady, I rest

Your humble Servant,

G. W.

I forbear to tell or to write to you of the strange Accidents, as the removing of whole Frames, great timber Trees many yards from their proper stations, by the violence of the Storm; if I should, it would be counted Ridiculous, but I leave it to the Relation of others.

Wind-mills down in this Parish 16. much damnified 12. indeed none standing but stone mills in the Parish, but what must be pull'd down. Churches down 9. Such another blow will bring *Barbadoes* near the Horizon.

FINIS.

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